SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

Treasurer Battle-General Canby and the

Convention. As announced by telegraph on yesterday Treasurer BATTLE, submitting to a direct order from General CANBY, pays the members and officers of the Convention their per diem. The order is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 2D MILITARY DISTRICT,) CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, /

The Constitutional Convention assembled in North Carolina, under the authority of the laws of the United States, having, in conformity with the eighth section of the law of March 23, 1867. (supplementary to the law of March 2, 1867, provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,") by an Ordinance adopted in Convention on the sixth day of February, 1868, provided for the levy and collection of a tax of one twentieth of one per cent on the real and personal preperty in the State, to raise monies to pay the expenses of said Convention; and having directed Treasury of the State in reimbursement for advances made from the said Treasury, for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the Conver tion, the payment of its officers, members an contingent accounts : It is ordered,

First. That the assessors of taxes in the Stat of North Carolina shall add to the assessment already made or about to be made for the year 1868, under the authority of the laws of the State. the tax levied under the ordinance before cited, and the collectors of taxes will proceed to collecthe same at the time and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State for State taxes, and pay the same into the Treasury of the State.

Second. That the Treasurer of the State is here-by authorized and directed to pay the per diene and mileage of the delegates, the compensation of the officers, and the contingent expenses of the Convention, upon the warrants of the President. in the neual form By command of Brevet Major General E. R. S. Louis V. Caziare, Aid-de-Camp A. A. A. G.

It is well known that we took ground against this payment upon the mere order at some length. Mr. BATTLE refused to pay upon this authority, but we learn he acting with judgment and wisdom. We would be the last to advise any illegal submission to the orders of the government as in accordance with a plain and practical legally removed and the burden of the exto have done so.

money in the State Treasury would have doing so myself, surrendering it to one not the precise order you have requested, been in violation of law which the Treasurer had sworn to obey.

have been sold out and ruined.

The Supreme Court of the United States

The order to pay comes from a de facto

whole in the hands of irresponsible mili. self in your letter of the 28th ultimo : A ministerial officer is not blameable for

Reconstruction Acts and demonstrated by and all other officers, civil and military, of ers. the United States and State, are acting upon this principle.

der of General Canby, and though our peo-ple will dislike to meet the taxes necessary median to trust the office with any one Very respectfully. to pay the expenses of this miserable assembly, for in no sense does it represent feetly understood that in this interview .the tax-payers of the State in feeling or in interest, yet it will be better to do so, the President, not content with your sithan have the whole State Government upset, and the Executive Department, with "would have to appeal to the courts." the entire control of the levying and collection of taxes and the management of State works of internal improvements in our wants and necessities, and then be compelled, at much greater expense, to foot the bill of the "disreputable and disgraceful" law-makers now assembled at Raleigh.

"THE LAND WE LOVE,"-We copy from very handsome compliment to Gen. Hill's and now hold it to defeat that course."admirable magazine :

the editorship of Gen. D. H. Hill, has from

The editorial article entitled "The Last

Special Telegram to the Richmond Dispatch. CABINET CORRESPONDENCE,

The President's Fina! Report to General Grant_The Testimony of the Members of the Cabinet.

Washington, Feb 11, 1868. To the Editors of the Dispatch: I send you, without comment, the following important letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 10, 1868.

seem to preclude any reply on my part; ders." but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence of which quel to the communications which have der is known by the General commanding five members of the Cabinet who were pre- been authorized by the Executive." There upon the subject are, accordingly, here- sident. There are others which he issues

with enclosed. You speak of my letter of the 31st ultimo as a reiteration of the "many and gross misrepresentations" contained in certain neswspaper articles, and reassert that the tax so provided for shall be paid into the the correctness of the statement contained in your communication of the 28th ultimo, adding (and here I give your own words): "Anything in yours in reply to it to the contrary notwithstanding." When a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the point to which this has been brought, further assertion or denial between the namediate parties should cease, especially when, upon either side, it loses the character of the respectful discussion which is required by the relations in which the parties stand to each other, and degenerates in tone and to rely upon but the opposing statements, conclusions must be drawn from the statements alone, and from whatever intrinsic probabilities they afford in favor of or My order to you had only reference to orof the Convention, and urged our reasons which in my letter of the 28th ultimo you ultimo, in which you acknowledge the rewill obey the order of General Canby, and read my statement. They speak for them- limiting his authority to issue orders to the we believe under the circumstances he is selves, and I leave the proof without a army according to the practice of the Deword of comment.

set over us by fraud and force, but we must regard Mr. Battle's action in the matter regard Mr. Battle's action in the matter regard Mr. Battle's action in the matter regard to have been made by you to regard Mr. Battle's action in the matter regard to have been made by you to regard to have been made by you to regard to have been made by you to the President would have involved a "re- Dresident would have involved a "re- Dresident to the Com- to statements contained in your letter. discharge of his official duties and for the the whole history of my connection with ing to be made "by the direction of the best interests of the people of the State.— the suspension of Mr. Stanton." You then President" until you have referred to him If the funds of the State could have been state that you had fears the President for his approval. You reply that you have penses of the political pirates now assem- barrass the army in carrying out the recon- to be given by his direction if it comes reached in the order of business, the Presi- by verbatim report. So far as I know, no bled in Raleigh could have been averted from our people, unquestionably it would have been the duty of the Public Treasurer have been the duty of the Public Treasurer and not for the purpose of enabling you to have been the duty of the Public Treasurer. It is a first the army in carrying out the recent in the order of business, the Prest by verbatim report. So far as I know, no dent asked him, as usual, if he had anyone only give the general effect of the convertible only give the general effect of the co In the first place, to have removed the it from him in opposition to law, or, not the President without his direction, does

To have removed the funds would not have | First of all, you here admit that from the | to you from the War Department? If you secured the relief desired. By our laws very beginning of what you term "the should receive an order from that Depart-(see Revised Code, Chapter 112, Section whole history" of your connection with Mr. ment, issued in the name of the President, 24,) the new Treasurer, for General Canny cumvent the President; it was to carry out from the President himself not to do the morning he had gone to the War Depart- ton. You contended that this was well would have removed Mr. BATTLE immedi- that intent that you accepted the appoint- act, is there a doubt which you are to obey? ately upon his refusal to obey the above ment; this was in your mind at the time You answer the question when you say to one door on the inside, locked the other on Grant; that when he entered the War Deorder, could, in five days after his entering of your acceptance. It was not, then, in the President in your letter of the 3d ininto office, have obtained judgment against has heretofore been supposed, that you ashas heretofore been supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew obedience to the order of your superior, as stant the becreasing of the Army, and addressed the the question of Mr. Stanton's restoration and your subordinate, troller would necessarily have been com- Mr. Stanton from resuming (the office of ment on the insubordinate attitude which was no longer a cretary of War ad interim. Grant you had adverted to the understand- Orleans, public moneys in possession of who had heretofore gained some reputapelled to report as not accounted for, and feat that purpose. You accepted the office how you can relieve yourself from obepelled to report as not accounted for, and the Course which General Grant had ed his concurrence in it; that at some content of the Treasurer and his bondsmen would the Treasurer and his bondsmen would the President, who dience to the orders of the President, who dience to the orders of the President, who is the course which General Grant had ed his concurrence in it; that at some content to the president of th has decided that if a public officer removes funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place of deposit to an unauthorized place, it is a conversion and therefore the official superior as well of the funds from a lawful place of deposit to an unauthorized place of deposit unauthorized place, it is a conversion and tacit deception. In the ethics of some perbreach of his bond. The laws of North sons, such a course is allowable; but you General U. S. Grant, commanding Armies cannot stand even on that questionable Carolina direct the Treasurer of the State ground. The "history" of your connecto deposit his moneys in designated places tion with this transaction as written by cory of LETTER ADDRESSED TO EACH OF THE ment as Secretary of War and interim, asked admitting these statements in the form the public moneys being represented as He occupied a position on the right of the yourself places you in a different predicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but government with power to enforce its or- induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton It is better for the people of the State out of office by retaining it yourself, after that the Treasurer should save the larger an attempt at restoration by the Senate, so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his portion of the public funds, than by re- right by judicial decision. I now give that dent and General Grant, reported from the fusing to obey the order to have placed the part of this "history" as written by your- War Department in answer to a resolution

ties of Secretary of War ad interim the Pre- and especially to that part of it which reobeying laws until pronounced unconsident asked me my views as to the course fers to the conversation between the President and General Grant at the Cabinet stitutional by the proper judicial tribunal. the Senate should not concur in his sus- meeting on Tuesday the 14th of January, President Johnson, having vetoed all the pension, to obtain possession of his office. and to request you to state what was said My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stan- in that conversation. ton would have to appeal to the courts to the most unanswerable logic that they are unconstitutional, yet observes them with citing the ground I had taken in the as much respect as any on the statute book, case of the Baltimore Police Commission-

> Now, at that time, as you admit in your who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You per- To the President. "Sometime" after you accepted the office. lence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr. Stanton

If the President had reposed confidence before he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have terday-especially that part which relates been said he made a mistake ; but a viola- to what occurred at the Cabinet meeting the hands of strangers, irresponsible to us tion of confidence reposed after that con- on Tuesday the 14th ultimo and requestand uninfluenced by any sympathy with versation was no mistake of his nor of yours. ing me to state what was said in the con-It is the fact only that need be stated, that | versation referred to. I cannot undertake at the date of this conversation you did not to state the precise language used, but I intend to hold the office with the purpose have no hesitation in saying that your of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did account of that conversation as given in hold it then, and had accepted it, to pre- your letter to General Grant under date of vent that course from being carried out. In the 31st ultimo substantially and in all imother words, you said to the President, portant particulars accords with my recol- Stanton would have to appeal to the court day. You then alluded to the fact that Gen. "That is the proper course"; and you said lection of it. the National Intelligencer the following to yourself, "I have accepted this office, The excuse you make in a subsequent para-"This monthly magazine, which, under graph of the letter of the 28th ultimo, that afterwards you changed your views as to what would be a proper course, has noththe beginning been marked for its excelling to do with the point now under considlent judgment and good temper in dealing eration. The point is, that before you with exciting topics, as well as for its fine changed your view you had secretly de- 5th of February, calling my attention into the law-that it had recently been incumbency of the War Department with literary taste and manifest ability, has been steadily increasing in its strength, till you did—surrender the office to Mr. Stannow it is one of the best magazines of its ton. You may have changed your views as oral Grant, and especially to that part of it fully, and that he had come to the conclu- Monday. My own mind suggested a far-

The editorial article entitled "The Last Dispatch," which is a vindication of the military character of Gen. Hill, against the assaults of Mr. E. A. Pollard, is a model of dignified, forcible writing, philosophical and finished, and thoroughly conclusive in its argument."

Was said in that conversation. In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read in the care over on Saturday to dignified, forcible writing, philosophical and finished, and thoroughly conclusive in its argument."

Was said in that conversation. In reply, I have the honor to state that I have read in the care over on Saturday to dignification of the honor to state that I have read in the care over on Saturday to dignification of the honor to state that I have read in the care over on Saturday to dignification of the honor to state that I have read in the correspondence in question so promptly as to anticipate formance of the promise which it is alleged was made by you would have involved you in the resistance of law. I know of no statuday. General of this change in the carefully the correspondence in question between yourself and baye the honor to state that I have read in the care over on Saturday to dignification of the have the honor to state that I have read in the care of the President of this change in the carefully the correspondence in question between yourself and baye the honor to state that I have read in the care of the President of this change in the carefully the correspondence in question subjecting himself to fine and imprison- farther explanation between yourself and imprison- farther explanation that the said commission has the have the honor to state that I have read in the care of the Bio Grand at the subjecting himself to fine and imprison- farther explanation, that the said commission has the carefully the correspondence in question in the testure of the Bio Grand at the subjecting himself to fine and imprison- farther explanation that the said commission has the carefully the correspondence in the carefully the corre

You add: "I am in a measure confirmed in this conclusion by your recent orders directing me to disobey orders from the Secretary of War, my superior and your subordinate, without having countermanded his authority to issue the orders I am to dis-

On the 24th ultimo you addressed a note to the President requesting in writing an order given to you verbally five days before to disregard orders from Mr. Stanton as

On the 29th, in compliance with your request, I did give you instructions in writhat letter forms part, and the grave questing "not to obey any order from the War tions which are involved, induce me to Department assumed to be issued by the take this mode of giving, as a proper se- direction of the President unless such orpassed between us, the statements of the the armies of the United States to have sent on the 14th ultimo. Copies of the are some orders which a Secretary of War letters which they have addressed to me may issue without the authority of the Presimply as the agent of the President, and which purport to be "by direction" of the President. For such orders the President is responsible, and he should therefore know and understand what they are before giving such "directions." Mr. Stanton states in his letter of the 4th instant, which accompanies the published correspondence, that he "has had no correspondence with the President since the 12th of August last," and he further says that since he resumed the daties of the office he has continued to discharge them "without any personal or written communication with ders have been issued from this Department in the name of the President with my to each other, and degenerates in tone and knowledge, and I have received no orders temper. In such a case, if there is nothing from him." It thus seems that Mr. Stanton now discharges the duties of the War Department without any reference to the President, and without using his name .against either of the parties. I should not ders assumed to be issued by the "direcshrink from this test in this controversy; tion of the President." It would appear but fortunately it is not left to this test from Mr. Stanton's letter that you have re There were five Cabinet officers ceived no such orders from him. However present at the conversation, the details of in your note to "the President, of the 30th" allow yourself to say contains "many and ceipt of the written order of the 29th gross misrepresentations." These gentle- you say that you have been informed by Mr. men heard that conversation, and have Stanton that he has not received any order partment, and state that "while this au-I deem it proper, before concluding this thority to the War Department is not councommunication, to notice some of the termanded it will be satisfactory evidence the President would have involved a "re- President issues an order to you to obey no 14th of January, sistance to law and an inconsistency with order from the War Department purport- state what was said in that conversation." General Grant had assented to hold the Postmaster General, in all of which ber was discussing earnestly and gesticuwould, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, ap- received the President's order and will not Grant appeared and took his accustomed sides. Being in this conversational form, point some one in his place who would em- obey it, but will obey an order purporting seat at the Board. When he had been its details could only have been preserved and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding Department to issue orders in the name of the President, enclosing a copy ton's suspension to the Senate, you neverwho would, as the statements and assump- and have received, change the practice as to Mr. Stanton, proceeded to say that he re- even if the Senate should disapprove of his tions in your communication pleasantly in- the General of the army? Could not the President countermand any such order issued Stanton's suspension you intended to cir- to do a special act, and an order directly lution reached him last night, and that this of War ad interim, in the place of Mr. Stanobedience to the order of your superior, as stant the Secretary of War is 'my superior tant General, and proceeded to the Head- pressed his concurrence in the belief that A. F. Bandall, special agent of the Treas-Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertain- is made by the Constitution the Comman-

> Andrew Johnson. of the United States, Washington, D. C.

RY, 1868. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868, (Sir-The Chronicle of this morning conof the House of Representatives. I beg to "Some time after I assummed the du- call your attention to that correspondence,

> Very respectfully yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE RESPONSES OF THE SECRETARIES.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1868. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, I February 6, 1868. Sir-I have received your note of the 5th instant calling my attention to the correspondence between yourself and General Grant as published in the Chronicle of ves-

With great respect, Your obedient servant, [Signed] HUGH McCULLOCH.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. Washington, February 6, 1868. out for yourself from the beginning.

I will only notice one more statement in your letter of the 3d instant—that the performance of the promise which it is alleged formance of the promise which it is all the promise which it is all the promise which it is all the promise which it was not supposed by General Grant formance of the promise which it is a military that the promise which it is a military that the promise which it is a military that the promise which it is an excellent law to the commission was appointed to settle upon that the promise which it is a military that the promise which is an excellent law to the promise which it is a military that the promise which it is a military that the promise which it is

cluded not to be made a party in legal pro- Grant is, according to my recollection, a bill, but under the Constitution, and had a hope, though he did not say in an effort to send it by way of Forts Mason, Griffin, the Cabinet the President asked General out any conclusion having been reached, spect, your obedient servant, Grant whether, in the conversation which took place after his appointment as Section and interim, he did not why he had not easied on the President on To the President of To the Presiden General,—The extraordinary character Secretary of War until you "knew from the suspension, or should be wish not to would act so soon, and asked: "Did not Grant, received since the transmission to of your letter of the 3d instant, would President himself that they were his orpied previous to General Grant's appoint- except, as I learned it from the conversa- referred to in the resolution of the 10th mitted. The President then asked Gen. words used on the occasion are not, of Grant if, at the conference on the preced- course, given exactly in the order in which derstanding, requested General Grant to and the facts stated are faithfully preserved state what he intended to do; and further, and presented. if, in reply to that inquiry, he (General | I have the honor to be, sir, with great Grant) had not referred to their former respect, your obedient servant, conversations, saying that from them the President understood his position and that his (General Grant's) action would be consistent with the understanding which had been reached. To these questions General Grant replied in the affirmative. The President asked General Grant if, at the conclusion of their interview on Saturday, it was not understood that they were to have another conference on Monday before final action by the Senate in the case of Stanton. General Grant replied that such was the understanding, but that he did not supcose the Senate would act so soon; that on the President." And he adds: "No or- Monday he had been engaged in a conference with General Sherman, and asked

if General Sherman had not called on that I take this mode of complying with the request contained in the President's letter to me because my attention had been called to the subject before, when the conversation between the President and Gen. Grant was under consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, Postmaster General.

LETTER OF SECRETARY BROWNING. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1868.

day, the 14th of January, 1868, General It was respectful and courteous on both the information desired, and where his au-

of the resolution of the Senate refusing to theless held that he would not be entitled concur in the reasons for the suspension of to resume the office of Secretary of War, garded his duties as Secretary of War ad suspension, and that you had proposed to interim terminated by that resolution, and have the question tested by judicial prothat he could not lawfully exercise such cess, to be applied to the person who duties for a moment after the adoption of should be the incumbent of the Depart the resolution by the Senate; that the reso- ment, under your designation of Secretary ment, entered the Secretary's room, boited understood between yourself and General the outside, delivered the key to the Adju- partment as Secretary ad interim, he ex-

ed by you, had been confined to yourself der-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, and is in substance, that he had anticipated such same construction of the law, but said if manding at Brownsville to carry into effect down with the dogs we must rise up with -if, when accepting the office, you had therefore the official superior as well of the senate, and being he should change his opinion he would the request of the Treasury Department, fleas. hals of the country, he had some time ago, held it ad intrim. I did not understand graphic communication with Brownsville, MEMBERS OF THE CABINET PRESENT AT THE the General what his action would be in and full extent to which you made them. urgent. the event that the Senate should refuse to His admission of them was rather indirect AND GENERAL GRANT ON THE 14TH JANUA- concur in the suspension of Mr. Stanton, and circumstantial, though I did not structions as you may give, in order that looking neither to the right hand nor to either to remain at the head of the War said that reasoning from what occurred in tary of the Treasury. Department till a decision could be ob- the case of the police in Maryland, which tained from the court, or resign the office he regard as a parallel one, he was of opinnto the hands of the President before the ion, and so assured you, that it would be

to place the President in the same situation to hold the War Office after the Senate he occupied at the time of his (Grant's) ap- should disapprove of Mr. Stanton's suspen-The President further said that the con- apon by the courts; that he remained unversation was renewed on the preceding til very recently of that opinion, and that Saturday, at which time he asked the on the Saturday before the Cabinet meet-General what he intended to do if the ing a conversation was held between your-Senate should undertake to reinstate Mr. self and him, in which the subject was gen-Stanton; in reply to which the General re- erally discussed. General Grant's stateferred to their former conversation upon ment was, in that conversation he had stathe same subject, and said, you understand ted to you the legal difficulties which might my position, and my conduct will be con- arise, involving fine and imprisonment under formable to that understanding; that he the civil-tenure bill, and that he did not tween Humboldt and Lawrence, Kansas, ladies and their attendants admitted here.' (the General) then expressed a repugnance care to subject himself to those penalties; committing depredations upon travelers, So, thought I, my progress is barred, but to being made a party to a judicial proceed- that you replied to this remark that you both by public and private conveyance, I'll venture a peep at any rate. I had the Sir-Your note of this date was handed ing, saying, that he would expose himself regarded the civil-tenure bill as unconstitute that the safety of the public money colletter of the 3d instant, you held the office to me this evening. My recollection of the lected by the Receiver of the Land Office at lected by the Receiver with the very object of defeating an appeal conversation at the Cabinet meeting on his continuing to discharge the duties of to be feared, or that you would voluntarily Humboldt requires that it should be guard-Acting under such considerations, and to the courts. In that letter you say that Tuesday the 14th of January corresponds Secretary of War and interim, after the assume them; and you insisted that Gen- ed during its transit from Humboldt to and their dusky lords and lovers in the his refusal unattended by any practical ben- in accepting the office one motive was to Senate should have refused to concar in eral Grant should either retain the office I have, therefore, the honor front seats; in the back seats, all staring at efit to the people, we think Mr. Treasurer be a compared by any practical benefit to the people, we think Mr. Treasurer be a compared by the district may be instructed by the district may be instructed by the compared to cone and the suspension of Mr. Stanton, would be a until relieved by yourself, according to the suspension of Mr. Stanton, would be a until relieved by yourself, according to the suspension of the tenure-of-office bill; that what you claimed was the original underficer of the district may be instructed by doubt, by the cloquent gentleman on the doubt. BATTLE has acted wisely in obeying the or- session, and thus make judicial proceedings letter, giving your recollection of the con- in reply to this he (the President) informed standing between yourself and him, or, by the War Department if, in the opinion of floor, who seemed determined to record his General Grant he had not suspended Mr. reasonable notice of change of purpose on the Hon. Secretary of War it can be done Stanton under the tenure-of-office bill, but his part, put you in the same situation in without prejudice to the public interests, lady of Raleigh, if even one Northern lady by virtue of the powers conferred on him which you would be if he adhered. You to furnish a sufficient military guard to sojourning here, was present during the by the Constitution; and that as to the fine claimed that General Grant finally said in protect such money's as may be in transitu short time I remained, I did not discover and imprisonment, he (the President) that Saturday's conversation that you unwould pay whatever fine was imposed, and
submit to whatever imprisonment might thereafter would be consistent with what be adjudged against him, (the General;) had been so understood. General Grant are now advised, such service will not be one who died here some six months after

with the understanding that the General Saturday's conversation, either distinctly Office in the matter. would see the President again on Monday. or finally advised you of his determination In reply, General Grant admitted that to retire from the charge of the War Dethe conversations had occurred, and said partment otherwise than under your own it as his opinion to the President, that in your statement that the Saturday's converto reinstate him in office; that the ins Grant did not call upon you on Monday, as would remain in till they could be dis- you had expected from that conversation. placed, and the outs put in by legal pro- General Grant admitted that it was his exmind, he would notify the President in for the omission. He said he was in contime to enable him to make another ap- ference with General Sherman; that there pointment; but that at the time of the first | were many little matters to be attended to; Sir :- I am in receipt of your letter of the conversation he had not looked very closely he had conversed upon the matter of the

eral Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the that they continued to discuss the matter that it would be brought about. agree either to remain at the head of the Monday, saying that he had had a long in-War Department and abide any judicial terview with General Sherman, that various proceedings that might follow the non- little matters had occupied his time till it concurrence by the Senate in Mr. Stanton's was late, and he did not think the Senate to put the President in the same position Ldo not know what passed between the munication of this date, is submitted to with respect to the office as he occu- President and General Grant on Saturday, the House as a part of the correspondence by returning it to the Presi- tion between them at the Cabinet meeting instant. in time to anticipate such action on Tuesday, and the foregoing is substanby the Senate. This General Grant ad- tially what then occurred. The precise

ing Saturday, he had not, to avoid misun- they were spoken, but the ideas expressed H'Do's Army of the United States,

O. H. BROWNING,

LEFFER OF SECRETARY SEWARD. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 6, 1868. Sir:-The meeting to which you refer in your letter was a regular Cabinet meeting. While the members were assembling, and before the President had entered the council chamber, General Grant, on coming in, said to me that he was in attendance not as a member of the Cabinet, but upon invitation, and I replied by the inquiry whether there was a change in the War Department. After the President had taken his seat business went on in the usual way of hearing matters submitted by the several Secretaries. When the time came for the Secretary of War, General Grant said that he was now there, not as Secretary of War, but upon the President's invitation; that he had retired from the War Department. A slight difference then appeared about the supposed invitation, General Grant saying that the officer who had borne his letter to the President that morning, announcing his retirement from the War Department, had told him that the President desired to see him at the Cabinet, to which the President answered, Sir: I am in receipt of yours of yester- that when General Grant's communication lay, calling my attention to a correspon- was delivered to him, the President simply dence between yourself and General Grant, replied that he supposed General Grant published in the Chronicle newspaper, and | would be very soon at the Cabinet weetespecially to that part of said correspon- ing. I regarded the conversation thus beto me that any orders issued by the War dence "which refers to the conversation gun as an incidental one. It went on quite In reply, I submit the following state- War Department ad interim, and of his renent : At the Cabinet meeting on Tres- plies by way of answer and explanation .-

case was acted upon by the Senate, so as his right and duty, under your instructions, sion, until the question should be decided

that at the first conversation he had given subsequent direction. He acquiesced in To the Honorable Secretary of War. the event of non-concurrence by the Senate sation ended with an expectation that there the Army to give the necessary orders in cannot be present without mingling among in the action of the President in respect to would be a subsequent conference on the this case, and to furnish this Department a the negroes who had congregated every the Secretary of War, the question would subject, which he, as well as yourself sup- copy for the information of the Secretary where, and prile of caste compelled them have to be decided by the court; that Mr. posed could reasonably take place on Mon- of the Treasury. coedings; and that he then thought so, and pectation or purpose to call upon you on had agreed that if he should change his Monday. General Grant assigned reasons current month, which is the fourth of the fourth volume, is admirable in its variety of interesting contributions.

The editorial article arti

Grant is, according to my recollection, a bill, but finder the Constitution, and the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by virtue of the autopointed him (G correct statement of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by the continued of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by the continued of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by the continued of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by the continued of the conversation that appointed him (Grant) by the conversation that appointe

eral Grant at the Cabinet meeting on the last WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

> SECOND MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. To the House of Representatives:

The accompanying letter from General been made by the commission. the House of Representatives of my com-

ANDREW JOHNSON. Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868. His Excellency, A. Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th instant, accompanied by statements of five Cabinet Ministers, of their recollection of what occurred in Cabinet meeting metropolis, I am under the necessity of on the 14th of January. Without admit- whiling away on hour of ennui, by writing ting anything in these statements where you a short epistle. they differ from anything heretofore stated by me, I propose to notice only that por- session at the Capitol, one the Supreme charged with insubordination. I think it | Nondescript Assembly sitting in the Comwill be plain to the reader of my letter of mons Hall; one the representative of the the 30th January, that I did not propose learning and dignity of the State, and the to disobey any legal order of the President. expounders of her laws ; the other having pretation of what would be regarded as and those fundamental principles, which your letter of the 10th instant contains the lections it inspires, in the discussions it first intimation I have had that you did not | elicits, in the character of its members, and accept that interpretation.

pretation: It was clear to me, before my true son of the State, and affording a retreat letter of January 30th was written, that I. where, for a while, may be forgotten the the person having more public business to degradation to which we seem to be destransact with the Secretary of War than tined. The other engaged in destroying any other of the President's subordinates, almost every trace of those laws which was the only one who had been instructed have grown out of the habits and wants of to disregard the authority of Mr. Stanton our people, and have become almost a part where his authority was derived as agent of themselves, and proposing to erect on

of the President. ter from the Secretary of War, (copy here. of honor, trust and profit, among us, of with,) directing me to furnish escort to Yankee adventurers and emancipated slaves. public treasure from the Rio Grande to Well, indeed, might a descendant of our New Orleans, &c., at the request of the good old stock exclaim to me, on looking cases the Secretary of War had to call upon lating violently. I learned that he had me to make the orders requested, or give been but a short time removed from the thority to do so is derived, in my view, as and yet he had the unblushing effrontery agent of the President.

remain, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

LETTER OF E. M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington City, Jan. 27, 1868. has requested this Department to afford gold in vases of silver," but as this did not The President expressed great surprise ing thus had, and that Gen. Grant express- custom house officers at Brownsville, and tion, and who seemed to be "cheek by

the Cabinet decided by the judicial tribu- partment that you were while Gen. Grant telegraphic orders, there being no teleand shortly after General Grant's appoint. Gen. Grant as denying, nor as explicitly and the necessity for military protection to by three members of his staff, I presume.

Please favor me with a copy of such inand that the General had then agreed understand it to be an evasive one. He they may be communicated to the Secre- the left, but straight ahead, as if, indeed,

> Yours, truly, Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. To General U. S. GRANT, Commanding eral-swaying to and fro in his chair as if Army United States.

HEADQ'RS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868. GEO. K. LEET, Official copy: Assistant Adjutant General.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY M'CULLOCH. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Jan. 29, 1868.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant. ings on their heads. That they should be H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Respectfully referred to the General of in Raleigh absent? The answer is, they

By order of the Secretary of War. ED. SCHRIVER. Inspector General. HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868. Official copy: GEO. K. LEET, A. A. G.

ETTER OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

CONTRACT OFFICE,

immediate decision, but before final action some official information as to the report of the commission above referred to,

Accordingly, I have the honor to request that you will cause this Department to be furnished, as early as possible with the information desired in the premises, and also with a copy of the report, if any has Very respectfully, &c., &c.,

GEORGE W. McLELLAN, Second Ass't Postmaster General. The Honorable the Secretary of War. Referred to the General of the army for

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. February 3, 1868 HEADQUARTERS ARMY UNITED STATES, February 11, 1868.

GEO. K. LEET,

Ass't Adjutant General. OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE,

Official copy:

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 12, 1868 Messrs. Editors :- Being detained for a day or so in this just now somewhat famous There are two very different bodies in

tion of your communication wherein I am Court in a secluded room; the other the distinctly given; but only gave an inter- for its office the destruction of those laws satisfactory evidence of the President's so long secured for her people happiness at sanction to orders communicated by the home and respect abroad. The one, in Secretary of War. I will say here that the opinions it promulgates, in the recolof the counsel who assist in its delibera-Now, for reasons for giving that inter- tions, stirring with pride the heart of every this ruin a constitution and a code which On the 27th of January I received a let- may ensure the appointment to the places

to pretend to represent, in his person, a With an order so clearly ambiguous as portion of the people of our good Old that of the President, here referred to, it | State. In all probability a fair expression was my duty to inform the President of of opinion of the whites in the county he my interpretation of it, and to abide by hails from would not deem him worthy of that interpretation until I received other the very lowest office within their gift. A very short survey of the scene soon satis-Disclaiming any intention, now or here- fied me that the ruling spirits were Yantofore, of disobeying any legal order of kees, whose only recommendation seems to the President, distinctly communicated, I be that they came in at the tail end of a devastating army, whose excesses will long remain a blot on the civilization of the day, and negroes, very recently slaves, who, from the force of habit, must even now take off their hats to a white man. Looking at the motley aspect before me, and contrasting the appearance of the sable delegates with that of their white asso-GENERAL : The Secretary of the Treasury ciates, I bethought myself of 'apples of seem to be appropriate in color, I conhimself to the General, proceeded to say, General Grant said he still adhered to the you may deem proper to the officer com ing to myself the old adage, "If we lie

> cannot call it "a Convention of the people of North Carolin." General Canby was present by invitation, and was accompanied President, and sat, if I may use the expression, with the "precision" of a soldier, peering into futurity—a wise man he, if he can tell what the womb of time will bring forth. The attitude of the President was somewhat in contrast with that of the Gen-

musing over a lullaby.

Surely the audience that honored the occasion with its presence must have been highly gratifying to all good radicals; on the floor, of course, only the privileged, in the lobbies "nothing but nigger everywhere;" in one corner a knot of whites, looking for all the world as if they were intruders. I concluded that I must have SIR: It is represented to this Department | a better view of the whole spectacle, and, that a band or robbers has obtained such so I hastened up to the gallery, where I was a foothold in the section of country be- met by a placard on the door, "none but that they continued the conversation for did not controvert, nor can I say that he necessary oftener than once a month .- Gen. Johnston's surrender; how they nursed some time, discussing the law at length; admitted this last statement. Certainly Will you please advise me of the action him; how they supplied a mothers' and and that they finally separated, without General Grant did not any time in the taken, that I may instruct the Receiver and sisters places; how affectionately they folhaving reached a definite conclusion, and Cabinet meeting insist that he had, in the the Commissioner of the General Land lowed him to the grave and spread flowers upon his bier, I cannot help asking bless-

> to remain away. No body or set of men ever assembled to make laws for a people so little in sympathy with those they profess to represent, and, I may add, that no body ever assembled on the Continent of America so wholly unfitted, by education and training, to form a Constitution, or meet the exigency which has called them together. Oh I beg pardon; they are, I presume, equal to similar bodies, now or recently, in session in the Southern States. Of course, there are some men of ability among them. The little band of Conservatives would, by

absent on such an occasion was proper and

becoming, under the circumstances, but

why were the Northern ladies sojourning